THE POSITION OF PRUSSIA.

THE TRIBUNE was long the only newspaper in the United States receiving special disput hes from the seat of war, or represented by Special Correspondents with seal of war, or represented by Special and at the leading cap-either Prussian or French armies, and at the leading capstals. THE TRIBUNE dispatches have been used in an im perfect form, by The New York Herald, World, simes, and Sun. They were thus used yesterday by The New-York

COUNT BISMARCK'S VIEWS OF THE SIT-TATION.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH THE DOMESTIC CON-CERNS OF FRANCE-ALSACE AND LORRAINE TO BE ANNEXED TO GERMANY-METZ AND STRASBOURG MUST BE OCCUPIED BY GERMAN SOLDIERS.

18Y TELEGRAPE TO THE TRIBUNE !

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. A special correspondent of The Tribune, under date of the 6th inst., describes the following conversation with Bismarck: "He (Bismarck) began by expressing his high regard for Gen. Sheridan, and his gratitude to the United States for their sympathy with Germany. To a remark concerning the war, in respect to the prospect of German unity, Bismarck replied that there was no stronger friend of unity than himself; but care was required in accomplishing the work. 'South Germany having fought by our side, her wishes must be considered; her inclinations cannot now be compelled; we must obtain consent of those States in selecting our direction. In Bavaria it seems impossible to agree on any form of union, but in Baden things look better; no doubt there is an

"News of the French Republic had just been received, on which subject Bismarck said, 'We shall not interfere with their domestic affairs.' To the suggestion that there must be some settled government to give Prussia a secure guarantee for the payment of war expenses and indemnity, Bismarck replied only by repeating, 'We don't want to interfere with the domestic affairs of France. Our people think we must have those German provinces France took from us many years age. We must at least render France powerless to menace us by the same road. Metz and Strasbourg we must have, and we ask no more than is necessary to our own safety.'

" 'We are a very patient people. They have been telling us that if we would not fight, they would compel us. Well, we are like the father of a family who, after enduring many insults, at last determines to fight a duel, only en condition that the combat shall be decisive and shall be final."

ANOTHER VIEW OF GERMAN POLICY - PRUSSIA WILL NOT TREAT WITH THE REPUBLIC -EXPECTED REINSTATEMENT OF THE REGENCY WHEN PARIS IS TAKEN - AFTER PEACE, FRANCE TO BE FREE TO CHOOSE HER RULER. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1810. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE in Berlin telegraphs this evening: "Trustworthy authority gives the position of the German Government as follows: so-called National Defense Govern ment in Paris, though existing de facto, is deemed of no validity de jure, and cannot and will not be treated with when Paris is taken. The Senate and Corps Législatif, with the Regency-the government de jure-can and will, it is expected, resume their sessions and appoint a commission to accept terms of peace. and the Empress can return. When peace is concluded, Napoleon will be released and France be left free to have an empire or such other government as its people want."

THE GERMAN SENTIMENT-PRUSSIA WILL HAVE

ALSACE-ADDRESSES OF THE PEOPLE-THE GERMAN LOSSES AT GRAVELOTTE. [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Berlin, Aug. 31 .- The latest news from the seat of war represents that everything remains quiet around Meiz. At Strasbourg the bombardment con tinues and regular siege-works are progressing. It wi soon fall, and, once in the hands of the Germans, it will never be given up again, you may be sure of that. Ger many will fight all Europe rather than forego the re annexation of Alsace. King William and Count Bismarck know that. The press throughout all Germany is unanimous on that point. Here, in Berlin, prominent men of all parties met last night, and put forth the following addresses to the German people and to the King:

and parties her has highly and pur forth the king;

addresses to the German people and to the King;

Call to the German People on foreign soil are warding off the attack intended for us and sealing their victorious course with their heart's blood, diplomacy of foreign Powers is preparing at the decisive moment to impose on us the conditions of peace. Once before, after the glorious struggles of 1813 and 1814, the German people have lost through the jealousy of other nations the fail reward of their victories, and the fulfillment of their most ardent wishes. The conquered for was spared and favored beyond his own expectations; our German boundaries remained in danger and exposed to renewed attacks; instead of the union of the German Empire we had imposed upon us the weakness of the old Federal Diet; the guilt of diplomacy Europe has atoned for by an armed peace of a half century's duration. When a like danger is threatening now, the German people must not remain silent. The world must learn that rulers and people are resolved to have now—what in 1815 was denied us—a free, united Empire, with safe and protected boundaries. In the address to His Majesty the King, accompanying this, we have had down the plain expression of our sentiments. Let the signatures of all Germans prove that such are the sentiments of the whole people.

Most Lilleteneds and Gractous King and Lord:

Most ILLESTRIOUS AND GRACIOUS KING AND LORD: When war became inevitable, the nation unanimously railed around your Majesty and your Majesty's allies. It vowed faithfully to endure the struggle for the safety, unity, and greatness of the German Fatherland. God has blessed our arms, which have been wielded for a just cause with unexcelled bravery. Streams of the noblest blood have been shed to gain the victories, but they have brought us, with unexpected rapidity, near the goal before us. Powerful efforts are still required to fully reach it, but the German people are resolved upon every sacrifice devoted to the bighest national aims. In the midst of our lofty carnestness and determination, we are alarmed by ever-returning rumors of foreign intervention, which, powerless to avert the horrors of war, now endeavors to limit the price of victorious contests and reduce it to its views. The memory of fathers still lives within us, and warms Germany that she must consider nothing but the demands of her welfare. Therefore, we approach your Majesty with renewed vows that we will faithfully endure all until the wisdom of your Majesty, excluding all foreign intervention, shall succeed in establishing a state of affairs which will more fully guarantee than lather to the keeping of the peace on the part of our neighbors, the French people, and which will establish and place beyond the power of attack the union and liberty of the whole German Empire , and we remain your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects. MOST ILLUSTRIGUS AND GRACIOUS KING AND LORD These addresses will find ready response throughout Ger

many. Just as the American people would not have suf of the Rebeis, without first fighting them, so the German Will not permit Austria and Italy nor Russia and England they propose to fight it out on their own line.

Ty day new details are received which show the fearfully murderous character of the buttle of Gravelotte | Ha

on the 18th. The Corps of Guards went in 35,000 strong, and lost 7,000 killed and wounded. In some of the regi ments only three or four officers remained unwounded and the remnants of battalions and companies were brought out of the fight by ensigns and non-commissioned officers. The commander of the Corps, Prince Augustus of Wiirtemberg, has issued the following:

SOLDIERS OF THE CORPS OF GUARDS: In a bloody battle I has given us victory—a victory which we only now in all its extent and greatness. The Corps of Guards see in all its extent and greatness. The Corps of Guards has been able to contribute in a prominent manner to the achievement of that victory. All arms have rivaled in courage and endurance. The artillery, by united efforts at decisive points, and by deliberate and correct firing, even where exposed to the shots of hostile infantry, has successfully prepared and supported the attack of the infantry, the storming of the villages of St. Marie aux Cheves and St. Privat la Montague, each surrounded with stone walls, under the nurderous musketry fire of the enemy, has been carried out in a manner which is above all praise. Carried away by the example of their officers, the infantry, with the sharp-shooters and pioneers, drove the enemy from a position considered by him unconquerable. Our losses are great with which we have purchased the victory, but St. Marie aux Cheves and St. Privat la Montague are glorious laurels which you have added anew to the brilliant wreath of victories of the Corps of Guards.

SOLDERS OF THE CORPS OF GUARDS: You have once more justified the confidence which His Majesty, our most gracious King, has ever placed in his guards, and this confidence you will also maintain in future. I am proud to be commander of such a Corps. Hurrah for the

Bicouae at St. Marie aux Chénes, Aug. 20, 1870.

The Crown Princess, with all her children, left last night for Homburg, near Frankfort, where she will re in until the war is over, and where she will take a prominent part in the care of the many wounded that are nt Homburg, Manheim, Frankfort, Weisbaden, etc. Like Cæsar, who would rather be the first in Sagan n than the second in Rome, she prefers to be her own mistress, and the first at Hemburg, than to subor herself in ber works of charity her illustrious mother-in-law, Queen Augusta, who, of course, is first here in Berlin. She is not at all popular, although she very much tries to make herself so; and rumor has it that there is anything but friendship between the Queen that is and the Queen that is to The King and the Crown Prince never were more popular than now, and the latter is confidently looked to the first of the distinguished line of German Emperors. He is the idol of all troops, of the South Germans espe cially. One day he was talking to a number of Bayarian soldiers, when one of them bluntly said: "You see, your Royal Highness, if you had but led us in 1866, then we ald surely have beaten these d-d Prussians." Si non e vero, &c.

PRUSSIA'S TERMS. MARCHING TO PARIS-WHAT GERMANY WILL

DEMAND. [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA, BAR-LE-DUC, Aug. 25 .- To-morrow the King leaves this place and pushes on toward Paris. Where he will remain is of little consequence, but it is kept a great secret as alwaysthe members of the staff themselves not being told their destination till the last moment before starting. The in habitants of Bar-le-Duc will, on the whole, have had little to complain of, for the great body of troops have been encamped outside the town, and only those immediately attached to the King-not above 2,000 in number-have been quartered on the town. The branch of the Bank of France which is established here has been closed, and the whole of the cash in hand sent to Paris. Wanting change for a bank-note of the very modest sum of 50 francs (\$100), I walked down to the Bank, expecting, of to find gold at a premium, but not the establishment closed altogether. I met the Cashier of the Bank, who informed me (not very politely, taking me for a Prussian with designs on the loose cash) that the bank was closed and some 6,000,000 francs sent to Paris. "Then you are bankrupt," I said. "O, Monsieur, you are quite at lib-erty to go to Paris and get your note changed," was the "I am going to Paris," I said quietly with His Majesty the King of Prussia, and I shall be happy to take any message to your triends there, as you will not be allowed to go there." My Frenchman was much civiller after this little thrust, and the landlord of the Hotel de Metz soon changed my note, there being plenty of money in Bar-le-Due now, owing to the pres nce of MM. les Prussdans. As in all the large towns occupied by the Prussian troops, the inhabitants of this place have been ordered to give up their arms-even sporting-guns and rifles. of this measure is two-fold: First, it is in tended to check the formation of companies of franc-tireurs, or riflemen, who might, in the mountain of the Vosges, and elsewhere, harass the rear of the Prussian armies. Secondly, the Prussian Generals are most anxious to prevent any acts of violence on the part of the inhabitants toward the troops. They are well aware of the intense hatred of the invaders which prevails in bad-tempered individual to make bad blood between the (at present) most mildly-disposed German troops and the French, by any isolated act of violence. So all arms are ordered to be deposited, without delay, at the respective mairies or town-halfs of the places through which we pass. The owners of the respective weapons are requested to label their property, so that they may have no difficulty in reclaiming it after the war. I have just Inspector-in-Chief of the Krankenträgers, or, as we about the special department of which His Highness is the head, we began talking about the campaign, and the Prince expressed his opinion very freely. I think it may he of interest to give a nearly literal translation of what Correspondent-" How long does your Highness think

it will be before we reach Paris ?" Prince Pless-" Oh, in about ten days we shall be there, I fancy; in a fortnight I hope we shall have peace." Correspondent-"But do you not expect a siege of Paris ! There are seven very strong forts which protect the approaches to Paris, let alone the fortifications of

Prince Pless-"I do not imagine we shall fire a gun gainst the forts of Paris. We shall simply invest the city and reduce it by famine. There are only 14 railroads which supply Paris with food. We shall occupy these at different points, and the 2,000,000 inhabitants of Paris

will then be starved into submission.' Correspondent-" But do you not think that the French will fight in order to prevent your getting round to the west of the capital, and so cutting off the communica tion with Normandy and Brittany-the great feeders

of Paris I" Prince Pless-" Very likely the French will fight. But you were at Gravelotte the other day and saw them driven back into Metz. We shall do the same before

Paris." Correspondent-"What do you imagine will be the con ditions of peace proposed by Count Bismarck, supposing your troops enter Paris in friumph or defeat the French in a great-battle under its walls !" Prince Pless—"My dear Sir, the plans of Count Bismarck are not for me to seek to penetrate, but none of us Pruseians will feel satisfied unless material guaran-

tees against such sudden attacks of France are required and obtained." antees? Alsace and Lorraine ?" Prince Pless-"No, I do not think we should go as far

as that. Strasbourg will be a sine qua non if we are vic torious before Paris. Holding Strasbourg, we could threaten France with invasion in case of a new war." We had some further conversation as to sanitary ar rangements of the army and other matters, but that and curious talk (showing the feelings of a highly educated Frenchman about the war) with a professor at the Lycée or college here, I must keep fur another letter, as the Feld-post waits for no man.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. John Kelly and John McLaren are under arrest

A man named McGovern was accidentally killed at Househie. Penn., on Monday, by being build in a coal beap on the lock of the flatson Canal Co. His body has not yet been exhumed.

. Charles W. Bennett, an estimable citizen of Hawk, Miss., was shot and killed by Stephen James Revnold, in on the little inst., for driving a dog from unler a dinner-table. A daughter of Christian Ziegler of Bridgeport age 12 years, was poisoned on Toesday night by the mistake of a we clerk, who put morphine instead of quinne into a poysician's

Patrick Earley, a stone-mason at Ashton, a few miles from Providence, R. I., and a revoicer twice at his wife on Monday and rat way. Lost night he returned and fatality shot himself on his door step. Intemperance and jealousy are stated as the causes of his scandor.

Mike Ferguson, recently on trial at Ithaca or the number of Jonathan Lunger and his wife on the night of 0 last, on the west shore of Carnya Lake, has been found guilti-or in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged on the 4th o

Mr. W. D. Guinnip, an aged man, living with son near Narrowslong, Saliran County, started on Priday last on a to mouther son who lived several miles detact. He is partially of, and sandering out of his course fall into a ranne several feel deep.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1870.

THE WAR IN EUROPE. PEACE DIPLOMACY.

THE MISSION OF M. THIERS A COMPLETE FAIL-URE-HE VISITS ENGLAND WITHOUT IN-STRUCTIONS OR PROPOSALS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1876.

I am assured on authority I cannot doubt that Thiers has come over absolutely without instructions or proposals, merely to feel the pulse of the English Government and try to persuade them to join a neutral league to prevent the dismemberment of France and preserve the European equilibrium. It is needless to say that these ideas of fifty years ago can lead to nothing. The attitude of the English Government remains precisely as before stated-willing to undertake mediation at the instance of both parties (not of one), and on some positive basis of previously accepted guarantees. But Thiers has none to propose; absolutely none. His voluntary mission is a complete failure. It is doubtful whether he will think it worth while to go on to Austria or Russia, where, notwithstanding Favre's sanguine hopes, there exists no disposition to interfere separately, and no prospect of a G. W. S.

ANOTHER MISSION TO THE PRUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS-AN OFFER TO DISMANTLE THE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. The special correspondent of The Tribune at Paris on Tuesday evening (13th) says: "One of the Secretaries of the British Embassy has started for the Prussian headquarters to ask whether negotiations for peace are possible if the French Government agrees that the Rhine fortresses shall be dis-

ATTITUDE OF THE NEUTRAL POWERS. RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA OPPOSED TO THE CURTAIL-

MENT OF FRENCH TERRITORY-A RUSSIAN ENVOY AT KING WILLIAM'S HEADQUARTERS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870.

A TRIBUNE correspondent telegraphs from Paris that it is asserted positively that Russia and Austria are about to unite against Prussia if she insists upon annexing French territory. It is also reported that an envoy from Russia has arrived at the Prussian King's headquarters.

PRUSSIAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORTS-THE UHLANS WITH-IN FIVE MILES OF PARIS-PRUSSIAN ENGI-NEERS AT CHAMPIGNY-RAILEOAD BRIDGES BLOWN UP BY THE FRENCH.

Panis, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. The Ministry has made public the following official intelligence:

The Uhians were at Nogent Sur Marne on Monday, only five miles east of the city. Orders have been given by the German commanders forbidding the destruction of bridges behind the army, under dire pen-

A large body of Prussian engineers is at Champigny, a few miles east of Paris. The German Cuirasses are still before Soissons. Twenty-five hundred Bayarians are at Vaucoulleurs.

The bridges at Corbeil and Creil were blown up by the French troops on the approach of the Prus-

FRENCH MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

AND FORESTS AROUND PARIS BURNED - THE PROVINCES SURSCRIBING MONEY AND MEN-TOTAL FRENCH FORCES -COMMUNICATIONS WITH LONDON INTER-

(BY TRUEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Lospox, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. The special correspondent of The Tribune in Paris telegraphs this evening, at 10 o'clock: "There is no news to-day of the Prussian advance. The woods of Montmorency, St. Gratien, Enghein, Ville d'Avray, Montremont, Meudon, and the Forest of Rondy, have been fired by the French and are burning. The Provinces are arming and subscribing money. Marseilles and Lyons are to supply 50,000 volunteers each and subsidies; Toulouse, 1,500,000 francs and a corps of volunteers; Angouleme, 100,000 francs for arms'; Cognac, 200,000 francs, half of which is for a battalion of volunteers, the other half for the National Guard. The mines at St. Etienne, Montpellier, Nice and Lille are to send men, arms and munitions. Chambery organizes a free corps, to be called "Alpine Shooters." The Army of the Loire a constituted, composed of regiments of the Departments of Gard, Aude, Hérault, Haut Garonne, with those of the Eastern Pyrénées and the Central Departments. Another army, called that of the East, is forming of regiments from the East and South-East-the Departments of the Bouches du Rhone, Drôme, and Savoy, to be joined by volunteers, Mobiles, and the army now in the Vosges and the Jura, between Epinal and Besançon. As now reconstituted, the regular army exceeds 400,000; with Mobiles and others, 1,500,000

armed men afoot. "It is reported that Government will anticipate the date of the convocation of the Constituent Assembly.

"The Lyons Committee of Public Safety is still acting independently of the Government.

"Direct communication with England by the Northern line were cut off late last night."

THE SITUATION AT PARIS.

THE APPROACH OF THE PRUSSIANS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED-PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENSE-GRAND REVIEW OF THE GARRISON.

Paris, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. A proclamation of M. Cremieux announces the approach of the Prussians, and calls upon all Parisians and Frenchmen to rise and oppose them. He mplores the Departments outside of Paris which have been placed under his confusand to rise against the invaders and create indestructible ramparts. He invokes the memory of 1792 to expel a fee intro duced by the hateful and incapable Empire.

A great number of bridges around Paris were blown up to-day. The woods were set on fire, and houses likely to offer refuge to the enemy were de-

Gen. Trochu held a grand review of the troops a day or two ago, and announced his entire satisfaction with the force for the defense of Paris. The troops formed an unbroken line from the Arch of Triumph to the Place of the Bastile. An arrange ment has been made by which Paris will be provided with gas in case of siege.

Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, is constantiv purpoed by showing and enthusiastic

Frenchmen whenever he appears in public. Mr. Washburne advises Americans residing outside of the city walls to display the American flag if they insist on remaining there.

THE BELEAGUERED CITIES.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG-THE GIANT MORTARS INFLICTING GREAT DAMAGE BAZAINE EXPECTED TO TRY TO CUT HIS WAY OUT OF METZ.

> IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE before Strasbourg telegraphs on the 13th: "A boat, conveying a large quantity of munitions of war to Strasbourg, was captured by the Germans above Kehl. The firing from the fortifications is much weaker generally. The outworks opposite the railway station are silenced altogether. The fire of the besiegers is of increased vigor. The giant mortars have inflicted great damage. Last night a fire broke out in the citadal. Continuous rain has injured the besieging works and seriously retarded their progress. Arrangements for storming are still incomplete.

"The belief gains ground among German officers that the capitulation cannot be long delayed. The Protestant clergymen of Alsace held a conference on the 10th inst. at Lampertheim to devise means to convince the people in Strasbourg of the futility of

"Schlestadt (about 28 miles south of Strasbourg, on the railroad, on the left bank of the Rhine) has been summoned to surrender. Count Remach returned an absolute refusal. Telegraphic and railway communication with Colmar is severed, two iron railway bridges being blown up."

The special correspondent of The Tribune at Berlin says, on the 11th inst.: "The King positively prohibits the storming of Strasbourg, until it is possible to take it without too great a sacrifice of life. The third parallel is completed.

"It is confirmed that Bazaine refuses all terms. An attempt to cut his way out is expected."

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Paris telegraphs: "Uhrich at Strasbourg is at the last extremity, but resists.

"It is officially affirmed that Gen. Theriof, commanding at Laon, had orders to resist to the last; so he ordered the citadel to be blown up."

DESPERATE CONDITION OF STRASBOURG-TELE-GRAM FROM GEN. UHRICH.

From The Evening Mail. LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1870. Gen. Uhrich, the heroic commandant at Strasbourg, telegraphs upon Friday last, by the nearest route to Paris, to the Ministry as follows:

STRASBOURG, Friday, Sept. 2.-Affairs are in a deplorable condition, and are growing worse. The bombardment from the Prussian advanced works is incessant and frightful. I hold out to the end,

the Commandant of the City of Strasbourg. This laconic telegram, revealing the dire extrem ity of the garrison, has been bulletined from the Ministries of the Interior and of War, and has been eagerly scrutinized by vast crowds, who have repeatedly cheered and wildly acclaimed praises of the heroic Ulrich. It is not anticipated that the

TOUL AGAIN BOMBARDED-NON-COMBATANTS AL-LOWED TO LEAVE STRASBOURG. Tours, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870.

crisis can be delayed much longer.

Toul has again been bombarded. The firing con tinued nine hours. The city is much damaged, but the defense continues.

The Prussians have consented, at the request of Switzerland, to permit non-combatants to leave

REMOVAL OF GEN. STEINMETZ. THE CHANGE CAUSED BY RECKLESS SACRIFICE OF LIFE AND DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Berlin on the 11th inst. says: "Gen. Steinmetz has been removed, partly because of his needless sacrafice of troops, and partly because he fought at Spicheren and Forbach against Moltke's order and made the battles of the 14th and 16th necessary."

wall at the commencement of the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, and its fosses in the Rue Montmartre, Vauban REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN GERMANY. PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE NORTH-GERMAN CONFEDERATION-DEMOCRATIC SO-CIALISTS AGITATING FOR PEACE WITH THEIR FRENCH BRETHREN-THE PRINCES

TRYING TO FORESTALL POPULAR ACTION. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TEIBUNE before Strasbourg telegraphs: "The Bavarian Ministers are considering a scheme for reconstituting the North-German Confederation and forming a German Parliament. The Democratic Socialists are agitating for peace with their French brethren, and protesting against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, A printed address of this sort was seized by the police in Brunswick, and the authors and publishers were imprisoned."

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Berlin says: "The German Princes are preparing a manifesto regarding the future organization and government of Germany to forestall popular action, and anticipate liberal agitation. Minister Von Delbruck, after visiting all the princes not with the army, and especially the King of Saxony, has now gone to report to the King's headquarters." ABREST OF SOCIALISTS AT BRUNSWICK.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. A party of Socialists at Brunswick, who were in triguing against the Prussian throne, have been sent to prison on the Prussian frontier.

THE DEPOSED EMPEROR. HIS COMPANIONS IN EXILE-HOW HE PASSES HIS TIME.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. A correspondent writes as follows: "The Emperor at Wilhelmshöhe enjoys entire freedom of action; walks or rides as he pleases. His chief companions are Prince Moskowa and Prince Murat. He disregards the stare of the curious people whom he encounters outside of the gates. It is said he looks 20 years older than he did in 1865, when the writer saw him. He is now bloated, bilious and yellow. His eyes are faint, tired and expressionless, his movements are slow, awkward and mechanical, and his face absolutely devoid of expression. describes his appearance in one word. He retires ate and rises early. His chamber windows are lighted till long after midnight, and at 4:30 in the morning the Emperor is seen walking in the garden. He dresses plainly in black, and amuses himself a great deal by talking to the school children, who gather around to see him.

THE PRESS ON THE SITUATION. GERMAN CRITICISM ON MINISTER WASH-BURNE-THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT OF

FRANCE DENOUNCED.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Berlin on the 11th inst. says; "Washburne's letter

to Favre is sharply criticized. The National Zeitung says 'he had authority merely to recognize the new Republic; all beyond that is the expression of personal feelings.' It also complains of his failure to protect the Germans under his care, who are now persecuted by Gambetta more cruelly than before."

The Official Provincial Correspondence of Berlin, referring to M. Thiers's mission, says the present Government at Paris exists only by leave of the gutter democracy. It may negotiate where it likes, but Germany believes that a peace is to be settled, as the war is, between Prussia and France.

The London Times of this morning contains an editorial upon the interview at the French Embassy be tween Earl Granville and M. Thiers, the French Envoy. It expresses the firm belief that the mission of M. Thiers has been a failure, productive of no result, and the war must go on.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE LAON EXPLOSION STILL A MYSTERY-RE-PRISALS DEMANDED FOR THE LIVES LOST— THE FRENCH FLEET WITHDRAWN FROM THE MOUTH OF THE ELBE.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. The cause of the explosion at Laon, whereby the citadel was destroyed, is still a mystery, though the Prefect of the Department and a number of prisoners have been subjected to a rigid examination by Baron Von Moltke. The Prussian Government, it is said, has demanded reprisals for the sacrifice of life by the explosion. Heavy siege guns are now going forward to the Prossians for use at Paris and Tours. The French blockading fleet has withdrawn from

the mouth of the Elbe. The French and German fleets are now said to be in sight of each other, near the Island of Heligoland, in the North Sea. Gen. Hazen of the U. S. A. arrived here yesterday,

and left to-day for the German headquarters, Bernstoff having telegraphed Bismarck for a pass. German scholars are accompanying their army in order to search the libraries of Cathedral towns for

documents relative to medieval history. A correspondent writes from Sedan that on the merning after the last battle, when the bugle sounded, 600 riderless horses galloped to the rendez-

WHAT THE PRUSSIANS WILL FIND AT PARIS. THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOV-ERNMENT-BOURGES-THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS-PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENSE.

PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. Paris, Sept. 2.—The alarm created by the Minsterial announcement, a week ago, that the Prussians had resumed their advance upon Paris, suggested the proposition to remove the seat of Government into the provnces. Although invested with no official authority, it seems certain that the report rested upon a Ministerial decision, to be acted upon in case of need. The Cabinet has no sinecure at this time, and, although its delibera tions are secret, many facts leak out; in consequence of the impossibility of reticence when subordinate officials have to be employed to set investigation on foot or to prepare the way for particular changes. There is no doubt whatever that, at a recent meeting of the Council, the question was seriously discussed whether, in the event of the Prurdans besieging the metropelis, the great administrations which together constitute the machinery of government should not be removed from the scene of action. At that time the Crown Prince's army was so rapidly approaching Paris that, upon an urgency vote, the resolution was adopted to constitute certain provincial cities the seats of administrations, should the event justify the alternative. Bourges, being the great center of the military establishments of France, was fixed upon as the seat of the Ministry of War, of Foreign Affairs, and the Corps Diplomatique, while Tours would become that of the Ministry of the Inerior and of the Treasury. It was considered desirable not to separate the Corps Diplomatique from the Foreign Affairs, in order not to interpose difficulties of interco with the heads of the Department. The Ministers of the Marine and the Colonies, of Justice, of Public Works, of commerce, and Public Instruction, would remain in Paris. The decision went so far into details as to result in the acceptance of the Palace of Jean Cour-offered by the municipality of Bourges-for the official residence of War Minister, and the Hotel of the Prefecture for that of the Foreign Minister. Both edifices have his terical associations-the former, in connection with the more striking incidents in the career of the remarkable man who inhabited it; the latter, as the seat of the tribunals of Bourges before the great revolution. In one of the vast halls of this palace the assembly of the clerg tion was drafted-the original germ of universal suffrage. Since the Cabinet came to the decision already adverted to, the military aspect of affairs has altered; the Prussians have halted in their advance, even retr graded, and for the present nothing more is heard of the project. Should the necessity arise, however, there is no doubt the projected transfers will be forthwith carried

projected and designed a great system of forts and de-

fenses for its protection, and the First Napoleon intended extending and applying it to the Paris of his day. When M. Thiers and Louis Philippe concluded to fortify the city, the line of the exterior Boulevards ran not five ites' easy walk from the spot where these lines are penning, and the Triumphal Arch was outside of the Porte de l'Octroi de Neuilly. The intermediate space, and all round Paris, was filled up by pleasant market-gardens. the Park and Palace of Monceaux, by green fields and open patches, and by only occasional houses. The Batigolles were a suburb, extra muros, where people went or sundays fand fast-days to tipple ein ordinaire, or the compound which did duty as such, at six sous a without any inconvenience to the head, but much to another department of the frame; and here, too, at the hundred-and-one restaurants or gargottes were sold stews alleged to be made of rabbit and hare, but in which one never saw the head nor the origin of the tail of the quadruped whose carcass disguised made the savory mess. For years Paris within the fortifications meant the Paris with the exterior boulevards of 1385, when the Bastile, and the Porte St. Anteine, as it was then written, stood in close proximity, the end of the bastion of that villainous fortress and prison reaching to the spot where now stands the column of July old scheme to fortify the Paris of 1840 as it now stands, but the possibility of an incursion of Prus sians never entered into the minds of its originators nor of their successors. Had this been the case, Paris intra-muros would never have been pushed to the inner side of the wall of circumvallation or enceinter continue, and we might then have been spared the sad spectacle of destruction and ruin now presented to the view. In connection with this subject, Gen. Trochu has spared such portions of the Bots de Boulogne as did not impede artillery practice from the ramparts, but the demolition of all houses within the military zone is proceeding rapidly. Most tourists will remember the chapel erected upon the spot where the late Duke of Orleans breathed his last in 1842, after his terrific fall out of his carriage. It has almost disappeared under the pickax and the crowbar of the special corps of workmen demolishers. It is said that the monument will be restored, and that the blocks of stone of which it was constructed have all been numbered and set aside for this purpose. The neighborhood of Montrouge, Vaugirard, Issy, and Grenelle presents a heap of ruins. The houses knocked down in this neighborhood were of no great value, but not so those in the vicinity of the Bois de Boulogne. The proprietors will not receive any indemnity, as a condition of sale to them was that in the event of a war the engineering department could com pel them, at a day's notice, to demolish the buildings o the owners of house property already erected within Prochu has probably excellent reasons for a new circular he has just issued, informing the proprietors of houses within the zone of the Fort of Nogent-sur-Marne, that nstead of evacuating their property, or causing it to be evacuated within 24 hours, they may p" wait a little longer;" probably for "the good time coming." Where the people will get to is a pazzle, for rent is beyond al ng but a military camp. Vast numbers of troops enter it one day and leave it the next. n heavy marching order, who occupy the court to the exclusion of all passengers, until Messicurs the Militaries so adored by the Grand Duchess of GerolPRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

THE ADVANCE ON ROME.

RETURN OF THE ENVOY SENT TO THE POPE-UNSATISFACTORY RESULT-THE PONTIFICAL FORCES INTRENCHED TO MEET THOSE OF

> IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at the headquarters of the Italian army writes from Terni (in the Pontifical States, 49 miles N. N. E. of Rome) on the 10th inst. : "Pozza de San Martino passed through, returning from Rome. He took only an autograph letter of the King to the Pontiff, in which the King simply stated that, considering the important events that had occurred, he had thought it his

duty to occupy the Papal territory, promising the

Pontiff the free exercise of his spiritual office. "According to Cadorna's information, De San Martino had been received by the Pope, who said, When the King's troops enter I declare myself a prisoner.' Cadorna believes that the Pope has ordered his troops not to resist the Italian Government and ardently desires to avoid bloodshed; but Col Chanetti, the commander of the Papal forces, notwithstanding the Pope's order, threatens to oppose the advance, his force being concentrated near Monte Fiascone, where defensive works are thrown up The Papal army amounts to 17,000 well-armed and equipped soldiers. They have Remington muskets and several mitraillenses. The zonaves threaten to

massacre the people if a rising occurs. "Cadorna told me that if any act of brutality is committed, he will crush the foreign troops to the last man; but the native soldiers are to be treated as brothers. Three divisions of the Italian troops are encamped near Nami. I asked Cadorna whether there is any chance now of abandoning the enterprise. He stared and exclaimed, 'Don't you perceive the spirit of the army and the people ? To draw back now would ruin the Government."

The special correspondent of The Telbune at Florence, on the 11th, says: "The answer sent by De San Martino from the Pope proves utterly illegible. The Cabinet vainly endeavored to decipher the dispatch. It is believed to be a trick of Antonelli to gain time. There is some fear that the Pope will embark on the English iron-clad new ad Civita Vecchia for Antwerp. It is more generally believed that he will retire to his villa at Castel Gandolfo. The popular impatience is daily increasing. It is affirmed that Jules Favre opposes the march to Rome, considering the September Convention still binding."

ITALIAN OFFICIAL REPORTS-AN ENGAGEMENT WITH THE PAPAL ZOUAVES-SURRENDER OF THE PONTIFICAL FORCES-A LARGE FORCE

MARCHING ON ROME. FLORENCE, Tuesday, Sept. 15-Evening.

The following official news is just made public: 'The Papal troops have evacuated the town of Terracina. The Italians were warmly welcomed at Viterbo and elsewhere on their appearance in the Pontifical territory. The Papal troops fraternized with the Italian soldiers.

Gen. Cadorna's advance southward from Viterbe was stopped for a time at Civita Castellana. The Papal Zouaves forming the garrison in the eastle at that place opened fire on the Italians. A battle ensued, which lasted about an hour, when the Pontifical force surrendered. They were then t ken to

Spoleto as prisoners of war. "Several places have been occupied by the Italian troops at the request of the citizens. Frosinone has en evacuated by the Papal forces, which Lieut. Gen. Angeliotti of the Italian forces Lieut.-Gen. Bixio holds Corneto, about 12 miles from Civita Vecchia. The Fourth Corps left Civita Castallana late last night, after reducing the eastle This force is now marching on Rome.

THE POPE TO REMAIN IN THE VATICAN-A PRO-TEST AGAINST THE INVASION. Loxpox, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1970.

According to a dispatch received here, the Pope has decided to remain at the Vatican. He has recorded a protest with the Diplomatic Corps at Rome against the invasion of the Pontifical States by the Italian

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES.Mr. J. C. Kendall, an American, recently

The Cork (Ireland) police have seized. Fenian documents in that city, one of which was a for pillaging the Branch Bank of Ireland. A serious railroad accident occurred at Tamworth, Staffordshire, England, yesterday, owing to a misplaced switch. The first accounts represented that several passenger cars had been thrown into the Trent River, with fearful loss of life, but a later dispatch says ngers are missing, and none badly injured

.The U. S. flag-ship Franklin is the object of great attention and curiosity at Portsmouth. Her crew are much admired for their activity, skill, and powerful physique. The British Admiralty have de-cided to adopt the practice now in use on the Frankin, of arming the men with breech-loading pistois, instead

.... Mr. Disraeli delivered an address, last evening, before the Buckinghamshire Agricultural Asso-ciation, at Aylesbury. Mr. Disraell, after fitting remarks on the harvest and kindred topics, congratulated Enon the harvest and kindred topics, congratulated En-gland for having, by Pariiamentary and other reforms, removed all opportunities of internal disquiet, so that she was now in a condition to "witness, unmoved, van-ishing Empires and rising Republics."

THE INDIANS.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT OF THE OSAGE LAND TROUBLES IN KANSAS.

St. Louis, Sept. 14.-The President's Board of Indian Commissioners, who, for the past three weeks, have been in consultation with the Osage Indians, arrived here this morning. The Osages have agreed to conform to the act of Congress providing for the sale of their lands in Kansas, and their removal to Indian territory. The Council was attended by the head men of the nation, and a large concourse of white settlers. The best of feeling prevailed, and all seemed pleased with the result. No presents or other temptations were introduced to induce them to consent. The chiefs were very eloquent, and showed treaties and medals received from the Government, from President Jefferson to President Lincoln. One treaty, elaborately engrossed on parchment, with a gold chain and seal attached, guaranteeing ment, with a gold chain and seal attached, guaranteeing them perpetual possession of their lands, was signed by Dearborn, the Secretary of War in 1804. The chiefs carnestly appealed to the Commissioners to see that the present treaty was not violated like the others. conform to the act of Congress providing for the sale of

FATAL AFFRAY IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 14 .- A terrible affair occurred t Shelby Station, on the Memphis and Louisville Railoud, last evening, between Samuel Dickey, a planter, ad George Fleming, a livery keeper, over a game of tenvins. The matter was thought to have been adjusted. pins. The matter was thought to have both adjusted.
Dickey went to an adjoining store and prepared to go
handing. Fleming entered the door armed with a doubleharriled shot-gun, and, taking deliberate aim. fired,
ledging the contents of the gun into Dickey. Dickey in
turn leveled his gun and fired, stilling Fleming instantly.
Dickey then fell back and expired. The affair caused

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

The milroad between Cazenova and Canastota The Cincinnati Industrial Exposition will be

The members of the St. Louis Bar have passed

The coal-miners strike in Clay Conaty, Ind. has ended and the miners have puts in worth on time own terms with he properly and the seat your felligens, accepted to their set